

History of the Moulmein Bar Association (Established 1829)

The Moulmein Bar Association, established in 1829, stands as one of the earliest legal institutions in British Burma, reflecting the crucial role that Moulmein (now Mawlamyine) played during the colonial era. The history of the Bar Association is deeply intertwined with the broader developments in the administration of justice and the growth of legal institutions in the region.

Early Colonial Period: Moulmein as the First Capital of British Burma

Moulmein became the first capital of British Burma following the Treaty of Yandabo in 1826, which ended the First Anglo-Burmese War. Under this treaty, the Tanintharyi (Tenasserim) coast, along with Arakan, was ceded to Britain. Moulmein's strategic significance as a port city made it an ideal location for the British to establish their administrative and judicial headquarters.

Between 1826 and 1852, Moulmein served as the capital of British Burma, during which time the British built government offices, churches, and a massive prison. They also introduced various business enterprises and established the country's first newspaper, *The Maulmain Chronicle*. This period marked the beginning of Moulmein's transformation into a thriving colonial town, with significant economic growth driven by the timber trade.

Establishment of the Moulmein Bar Association in 1829

The establishment of the Moulmein Bar Association in 1829 was a direct result of the need to formalize legal practices in the newly occupied British territory. With Moulmein being the administrative and judicial hub, there was a growing community of legal practitioners, including barristers, advocates, and pleaders, who required a professional body to represent their interests and regulate their conduct.

The early judicial system in Moulmein was marked by a blend of British and Burmese legal traditions. The Commissioner of the region served as the principal civil judge, with assistants in Moulmein and Amherst handling cases of varying values. The administration of justice was somewhat rudimentary, with Burmese law being applied in cases involving Burmese litigants, and English law in cases involving British subjects. Judicial procedures were simple, and the role of legal practitioners was crucial in ensuring that justice was administered fairly and efficiently.

Development of Legal Institutions

As Moulmein grew in importance, so did its legal institutions. In 1834, the Commissioner of the region, Mr. Blundell, had under him a Senior Assistant in charge of Amherst district with offices in Moulmein, a Junior Assistant in Amherst, and another Junior Assistant in charge of the police, who was also a magistrate. This structure reflected the increasing complexity of the legal system as the region's population and economic activities expanded.

By 1841, pleaders were introduced into the judicial system, which allowed for more formalized legal representation in court. However, it wasn't until 1854, with the passage of the Act for the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, that the legal system in British Burma was systematically organized. This Act placed the supreme control of justice in the hands of the Sudder Adaulat in Calcutta, and established a clear hierarchy of courts.

The Recorder's Court and Subsequent Legal Reforms

In 1864, a Recorder's Court was established in Moulmein, further cementing the town's status as a key judicial center. This court, which later became the Court of the Judge of Moulmein under Act XVII of 1875, had jurisdiction over a wide range of civil and criminal matters, with the Judicial Commissioner in Rangoon holding appellate authority.

By the early 20th century, the legal system in Moulmein had become more elaborate, with various levels of courts handling different types of cases. The District Court, Subdivisional Courts, and Township Courts provided avenues for legal redress, with the Moulmein Bar Association playing a crucial role in representing the growing number of legal practitioners in the region.

The Role of the Moulmein Bar Association

The Moulmein Bar Association became a vital institution in the administration of justice in the region. It provided a platform for legal professionals to discuss and address issues related to their practice, advocated for their rights, and ensured that legal standards were upheld in the courts. The Association also contributed to the development of legal education and the training of new lawyers, ensuring a steady supply of qualified legal professionals.

By 1931, the Moulmein district had 101 licensed legal practitioners, including barristers-at-law, Advocates of the High Court, and pleaders of various grades. This growth in the legal profession was a testament to the Association's success in fostering a strong legal community in Moulmein.

Decline and Legacy

The prosperity of Moulmein began to decline towards the end of the 19th century as the timber trade, which had been the town's economic backbone, started to wane. Nevertheless, the Moulmein Bar Association remained an important institution, continuing to serve the legal community and contribute to the administration of justice in the region.

The legacy of the Moulmein Bar Association is one of resilience and adaptation. Established during a time of significant political and economic change, it played a crucial role in shaping the legal landscape of British Burma and left an indelible mark on the history of the legal profession in Myanmar.

The development and support of the Moulmein Bar Association, established in 1829, were likely influenced by a number of key figures, particularly British colonial officials, legal practitioners, and other prominent members of the British administration in Burma. Although specific names from the early period of the Moulmein Bar Association's history may not be extensively documented, several types of individuals would have played significant roles:

1. British Colonial Administrators:

- **Sir Archibald Campbell:** As the Chief Commissioner of British Burma following the First Anglo-Burmese War, Campbell's administration laid the groundwork for British legal and administrative systems in Moulmein. His leadership likely influenced the establishment of legal institutions, including the Bar Association.
- **Mr. Maingy and Mr. Blundell:** Successors to Campbell, these commissioners oversaw the development of Moulmein as the administrative capital of British Burma and would have been central figures in establishing the legal framework.

2. Legal Practitioners and Barristers-at-Law:

- **Barristers and Advocates:** By the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Moulmein had a growing community of legal practitioners, including barristers and advocates. These individuals were essential in developing the legal profession in the region. By 1931, the district had nine barristers-at-law and four High Court Advocates, reflecting a well-established legal community.
- **Higher Grade Pleaders and Lower Grade Pleaders:** In addition to barristers, the legal landscape included 25 Higher Grade Pleaders and 63 Lower Grade Pleaders, who would have been

instrumental in supporting the day-to-day operations of the Moulmein Bar Association.

3. Judicial Officers:

- **Judges and Magistrates:** The establishment of courts in Moulmein, including the Recorder's Court in 1864 and later the District Judge's Court, provided the necessary judicial infrastructure. Judges and magistrates in these courts would have played a crucial role in the development of the legal profession and the Bar Association.

4. British and Local Supporters:

- **Local Burmese Leaders:** While the association was primarily a British colonial institution, local Burmese officials who adapted to the new legal system would have supported its development. These could include former officials of the Burmese administration who transitioned into roles within the British legal framework.
- **Support from the Colonial Government:** The British colonial government provided the necessary legal and administrative support for the establishment and operation of legal institutions in Moulmein, including the Bar Association.

Specific Figures of Note:

- **Captain Durand:** A controversial figure in the early administration, Durand was involved in legal and civil matters in Moulmein. His actions and the subsequent reforms highlight the evolving nature of the legal system during the early years of British rule.
- **Captain Impey:** As a district officer, Impey's involvement in legal matters, including the noted treasury shortfall, underscores the challenges and complexities of administering justice in early colonial Burma.

While specific individuals directly associated with the founding of the Moulmein Bar Association may not be well-documented, the roles of British colonial administrators, barristers, and other legal professionals were crucial in its development. The association itself would have been supported by the broader legal and administrative framework established by the British in Burma.

Reference:

1. **Thant Myint-U, "The Making of Modern Burma"** (Cambridge University Press, 2001) - This book provides a detailed history of Burma during the British colonial period, including the role of Moulmein as the first capital of British Burma.

2. **Michael W. Charney, "A History of Modern Burma"** (Cambridge University Press, 2009) - Charney's book covers the broader history of Burma under British rule, with specific references to the development of legal institutions and the role of Moulmein.
3. **John F. Cady, "A History of Modern Burma"** (Cornell University Press, 1958) - Cady's work is a comprehensive account of Burma's history, including detailed discussions of the colonial administration and the establishment of legal institutions in Moulmein.
4. **Mawlamyine Historical Records** - Archives and records from the Mawlamyine region, which document the establishment and development of various institutions, including the Moulmein Bar Association.
5. **Judson, Adoniram, "The Life of Adoniram Judson"** (James D. Knowles, 1850) - This biography of Adoniram Judson provides insights into the early missionary activities in Moulmein, including the establishment of the First Baptist Church.
6. **British Burma Gazetteer (Vol. 2)** - This colonial document provides detailed accounts of administrative and legal developments in British Burma, including Moulmein's role in the legal system.
7. **Moulmein Chronicle** - The Moulmein Chronicle was one of the earliest newspapers in Burma, providing contemporary accounts of the town's legal and administrative developments.
8. **"Burma Under British Rule" by Joseph Dauremer (Translated by Sir George Scott, K.C.I.E.)Pages 360**: Discusses the early British administration in Burma, including the establishment of legal institutions and the roles of key officials like Sir Archibald Campbell. This is likely to include background information relevant to the formation of the Moulmein Bar Association.
9. **"Report on the Administration of Burma (1921-22)"Pages 177**: Provides detailed accounts of the legal and administrative framework during British rule, which likely covers the establishment of bar associations, including Moulmein's. Specific mention of the legal practitioners and their roles could be found here.
10. **"Report on the Administration of British Burma (During 1876-77)"Pages 184**: Offers insights into the development of the judiciary and legal institutions in Burma during this period, including the role of the bar association and the involvement of barristers and other legal professionals.
11. **"Amherst District (Volume A, compiled by MR. B.O. BINNS, I.C.S.)"Pages 138**: Contains specific information on the

legal and judicial history of the Amherst district, including Moulmein. This volume likely discusses the roles of various officials and legal practitioners in supporting the bar association.

12. **"Our Burmese Wars and Relations with Burma" by Colonel W.F.B. Laurie (1824-25-26 and 1852-58)** This work might provide historical context on the broader relations between the British and Burmese, and how these relations influenced the legal framework in places like Moulmein, although it may not provide direct details on the bar association itself.
13. **"The Legal Practitioners Act 1879 and the Bar Council Act 1926"** These acts are crucial in understanding the legal framework that governed the activities of barristers and advocates in British Burma, including Moulmein. Specific provisions would highlight the roles and responsibilities of legal practitioners during this period.
14. **"The Court of Ava in 1855" by Captain Henry Yule (1858)** This text may provide additional context on the legal culture in Burma around the time of the establishment of the Moulmein Bar Association, particularly the interactions between Burmese and British legal systems.

Notable Individuals and Pages:

- **Sir Archibald Campbell:** Refer to "Burma Under British Rule" (Page 360) and "Report on the Administration of British Burma (During 1876-77)" (Page 184) for his role in early British administration and the establishment of legal institutions in Moulmein.
- **Barristers-at-Law and Advocates:** See "Amherst District (Volume A)" (Page 138) for the specific roles and numbers of legal practitioners in Moulmein.
- **Captain Durand and Captain Impey:** Their involvement is discussed in the "Report on the Administration of British Burma (During 1876-77)" (Page 184), particularly in the context of legal controversies and administrative challenges.

These sources will help substantiate the historical narrative provided about the Moulmein Bar Association and the broader context of Moulmein's role in British Burma.

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